Neighborhood Networks

Funding Educational Programs at Neighborhood Networks Centers

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The guides in this series offer information on starting a center, creating programs and identifying center partners, marketing and media outreach, sustainability, funding, and much more. These updated guides feature new contacts, resources, case studies, and helpful information.

Neighborhood Networks is a community-based Initiative established by HUD in 1995. Since then, centers have opened throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These community learning centers provide residents of HUD insured and assisted properties with programs, activities, and training that promote economic self-sufficiency.

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To receive copies of this publication or any others in the series, contact:

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All publications are available from the Neighborhood Networks Web site at *www.NeighborhoodNetworks.org.*

Copies of this TA guide are available in Spanish and can be requested from the Neighborhood Networks toll-free Information Center at (888) 312–2743.

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Funding Educational Programs at Neighborhood Networks Centers

Introduction

At the heart of every Neighborhood Networks center is the ongoing need to generate operational revenue. Without it, a center cannot sustain itself or adequately meet the needs of the community it serves. Centers large and small, relying on both salaried staff and volunteers, face similar challenges in creating a steady flow of funds into their educational programs.

Even with the assistance provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in identifying funds, all centers must find additional resources to achieve and maintain true self-sufficiency. The ability to do so supports the very principle on which the Neighborhood Networks Initiative was founded: to promote self-sufficiency within low-income housing communities.

HUD developed this guide to assist in the planning and development of Neighborhood Networks centers. Specifically, it is a *how-to* reference for centers seeking to raise funds to support or expand their educational programs. It contains suggestions for organizational structure, fundraising strategies, and tips on preparing effective fundraising proposals. The reference chart on national and regional organizations and the lists of publications and online resources serve as valuable resources for funding research.

Every Neighborhood Networks center has the ability to strengthen the pulse of the community it serves. This begins with education because knowledge is a key that opens doors to opportunities and a chance for a new life. For many people, a Neighborhood Networks center is where that new life begins.

Get Started

Neighborhood Networks staff understand that fundraising is critical to the success of center programs. They also understand that planning a realistic development strategy and conducting a successful fundraising campaign take time, organization, and persistence. It is rare that a center will secure program funds without taking measured steps toward its end goal. By developing a plan or approach, Neighborhood Networks centers are more likely to obtain funds to cover capital (equipment) and operating expenses. This guide outlines steps to develop a plan for those center staff unsure of where to begin.

Identify Current Support

Before a center can determine where it can go, it must first understand where it is. And the first step toward reaching its goal is to identify existing support for the center. Existing support is the foundation on which each subsequent decision will be made.

Support for center programs comes from a variety of sources. Property management may contribute cash for salaries and other program expenses as well as space, utilities, and security. In some cases, centers generate a modest revenue stream from user fees for printing documents, from microenterprises (e.g., selling center-generated calendars or cookbooks), or from special events on the property (e.g., raffles, sale of surplus equipment). However, most centers will need to attract support from outside the property.

External revenue sources might include rental of the Neighborhood Networks center to a nearby property for use by its residents, or fee-based public access to the computer lab and/or onsite

programs such as youth development and adult education. Program contracts in which a center becomes a vendor to a company or social service agency (e.g., providing office skills training to participants in a welfare-to-work program) also could provide revenue. The center might even retain some revenue from individual microenterprises developed by residents using the Neighborhood Networks center. All of these forms of income can help support a center's educational programs, although they may ultimately compete for time and access to equipment with the same educational programs they support.

For many Neighborhood Networks centers, these external sources of income may still not be enough to sustain program services or to develop additional activities. As the center continues to attract residents with varying educational needs, its requirements for revenue will grow. Almost all centers must eventually seek support through donations and grants. Thus, centers must build their capacity to attract contributions and grants from individuals, businesses, foundations, and government agencies.

Identify Needs

For a center to become successful, it must have a clear vision of what it wants to accomplish through its educational programs. Goals should be supported by a center's mission statement, strategic plan, and business plan. By clearly stating what funds are needed and how those funds will assist the center in its mission, the foundation for future decisions will be based on a strong understanding of where the center is and where it wants to go.

One valuable resource is the Strategic Tracking And Reporting Tool (START). START can help Neighborhood Networks centers develop an online business plan that defines and refines their mission. Introduced in 2001, this online tool allows the user:

- To create and update a business plan.

- To develop a budget.

- To plan operations.

- To track and assess program and organizational performance.

- To identify local and national partnerships.

A PDF of the *START Workbook and User Guide* may be downloaded at *www.hud.gov/offices/ hsg/mfh/nnw/resourcesforcenters/nnwstartguide. pdf*. Additional online resources are also available at *www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/ nnw/nnwresources.cfm*. Users will find tips on promoting a center, contact information for HUD's Neighborhood Networks Coordinators, and publications including fact sheets, newsletters, HUD handbooks, and technical assistance (TA) guides.

Look Ahead, Move Forward

Neighborhood Networks centers should make a 3- to 5-year projection when assessing their educational goals, objectives, and activities. This projection will guide a center as it works to achieve its goals. For example, considering the resources necessary to maintain current educational programs and how these programs eventually may change can help a center identify specific needs for additional support. When planning a center's future programs, here are some important questions to answer:

- What are the educational goals of the property's residents?

- Which new residents or community members might the center serve? How?

- Which educational activities have been most effective? Why?

- Which current activities require additional resources to become more effective?

- What new education programs will the center offer? What new resources will be needed to support them?

- What resources are needed to continue current activities?

- What support can the property's owners and residents provide?

- What collaborations will the center develop with other groups or organizations and schools in the community?

- Does the center need to upgrade its equipment or space?

- How will the educational programs be tracked and evaluated? What will be the definition of success?

Regardless of how a center prioritizes its educational programs' goals, it should focus on the funds needed to meet both long- and short-term objectives. This includes determining realistic dollar amounts for program development as well as for overhead expenses.

In addition to producing a timeframe for raising funds, this process lays the groundwork for researching potential funding sources and for developing the right approach once these funding sources are identified.

Get Organized for Fundraising

An Overview of Nonprofit Status

As Neighborhood Networks centers begin to explore possibilities for outside funding, they must address several questions related to obtaining nonprofit status to ensure that they are meeting legal requirements for seeking public contributions. The term *nonprofit status,* in this context, refers to classifications of organizations by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). It also applies to the classifications designated by the state in which an organization is located.

Generally, a tax-exempt organization does not have to pay taxes on most of its income. Equally important, gifts or grants to tax-exempt organizations usually are deductible expenses for donors. Some individual donors might contribute to a Neighborhood Networks center without the ability to deduct their donation. However, most individuals and corporations want the deduction. Foundations and government agencies may be required by law to restrict their grants to nonprofit organizations, and almost all require proof of such status in funding applications and proposals.

In brief, to obtain tax-exempt status, an organization must prepare and submit to the IRS a formal application, including financial and organizational documentation. After favorably reviewing an organization's application, the IRS provides a letter granting tax exemption, usually as a charitable and/or educational organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

An organization should include a copy of this determination letter in its grant proposal as proof of its nonprofit status. Generally, state tax officials accept this federal designation. Therefore, an organization with 501(c)(3) status may also be exempt from paying state income tax as well as other taxes.

A Neighborhood Networks center seeking tax-exempt status must work with the property owner to create a separate nonprofit association or corporation under the laws of the relevant state and apply to the IRS. Ownership details of a particular property will shape the organizational alternatives available to a Neighborhood Networks center. For example, a single property and center might be involved. An owner who has several properties with Neighborhood Networks centers may want to create a nonprofit umbrella for all of them. Neighborhood Networks consortia can also convey their nonprofit status to member centers. Regardless, each center will need to work out these details in its specific context.

There may also be situations in which a nonprofit property owner or an outside nonprofit organization can act as a fiscal agent or sponsor for a Neighborhood Networks center. The sponsor, relying on its own 501(c)(3) status, would seek donations on behalf of the Neighborhood Networks center. Especially in its early years, a Neighborhood Networks center may find fiscal sponsorship the most practical means of access to nonprofit status, although most fiscal sponsors typically require a modest share of grants obtained to cover administrative expenses. Each center and property must work out the most suitable legal arrangements.

The IRS provides two primary resources for organizations seeking federal tax-exempt status:

- Publication 557, *Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization* *(www.irs.gov/publications/p557/index.html)*

- Form 1023 (form: *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1023.pdf;* instructions: *www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i1023.pdf).*

The details of incorporation and state tax exemption vary from state to state. Key agencies, usually the office of the secretary of state and the department of revenue or tax board, will provide guidance and forms. The resources section of this guide includes information on obtaining IRS materials. It also identifies some nonprofit technical assistance groups and other resources that provide additional information on completing these steps. Even if not required by law, centers should pay particular attention to creating a board of directors that will be helpful in identifying and recruiting fundraising sources.

Each Neighborhood Networks center seeking outside contributions must also comply with state regulations on charitable solicitations. These may include registration and reporting requirements. The attorney general's office for each state can provide guidance on the specific procedures for a particular center.

The decision to seek outside funding raises organizational, financial, and legal issues that each center and property must resolve. Although this guide addresses some general concerns, it is no substitute for seeking legal advice. However, addressing these concerns in consultation with property owners and appropriate professionals and preparing documentation for the IRS and state agencies will be useful for planning a fundraising strategy for the center's educational programs.

Assemble and Support a Strong Team

Getting Started

Raising funds is an ongoing task when managing a Neighborhood Networks center. At this stage, a center has determined where it is and has prepared itself for where it wants to go. But, what will be the vehicle that moves the center forward? Centers may find it most effective to create a development team. Key participants could include:

- Representatives of property ownership.

- Management and the center's board of directors.

- Center staff.

- Representatives of the tenants' group.

- Center patrons or volunteers with particular interests or skills in fundraising.

One person—most likely a staff or board member—should assume responsibility for ensuring that work is progressing. Ideally, a center will assign a full- or part-time staff person to work on development. This is critical because staff are usually the most knowledgeable about the center's educational goals, needs, and activities.

Preparing the Team for the Task

Although fundraising personnel can learn development by doing it, formal training may better prepare staff for the road ahead. Courses in strategic planning and grantseeking are available through many nonprofit technical assistance programs, professional associations, funding source groups, and community colleges. Training may range from $100 for a 1-day workshop to as much as $1,000 for a weeklong session.

Conferences for Neighborhood Networks, the Community Technology Centers' Network, and other grassroots groups usually include introductory workshops for grantseeking and proposal writing. Many online publications, mailing lists, and forums have information for online fundraising workshops. The resources section of this guide identifies some organizations that provide such training. Centers should also broaden their searches to include local training opportunities that provide interaction with, or information on, local funding sources.

Because Neighborhood Networks centers often have to spend money to raise money, be sure to

budget for fundraising costs. For example, centers can buy software to manage their fundraising research and track their requests. Such programs are frequently discussed in online forums. A new information management program, "ebase," was developed for nonprofits. It is free and can be downloaded from *www.ebase.org*. For a small-scale fundraising campaign, a center can use standard office software to create spreadsheets and databases for tracking prospect research and fundraising proposals. The Foundation Center's online library has a free *prospect worksheet* that may meet a center's needs. Regardless of a center's specific needs, there are numerous options for organizing its effort in advance of actual fundraising.

Develop a Prospect List

Financial support for Neighborhood Networks center programs can come from a variety of sources. By identifying the most likely supporters, centers put the fundraising process in motion. Potential contributors, or prospects, include:

- Individuals.

- Government agencies.

- Private foundations.

- Public charities and community foundations.

- Corporations.

- Federated funding sources, such as local United Way organizations or specialized groups like the Black United Fund of New Jersey.

The aim of donor research is to identify those funding sources that will be most responsive to working with a Neighborhood Networks center to help residents meet their educational goals. An initial list may be overwhelming at first, which is why fundraisers should take a calculated approach in identifying the prospects most likely to make a contribution.

Start at Home

Neighborhood Networks centers are more likely to succeed in attracting support from local funding sources because of their interest in and understanding of the community. Building a community prospect list is a critical first step. Begin with the property owner and build outward by identifying and learning about the individuals, foundations, companies, and government agencies that might be interested in the success of an educational program.

Public libraries often have a state or local foundation directory and may offer a guide that contains useful information on local businesses, philanthropists, and trade and professional associations. Newspapers provide names of local individuals and companies and identify local and state government educational programs that may be valuable funding sources.

By networking with other Neighborhood Networks centers, housing groups, afterschool programs, and adult education programs, centers can identify likely funding sources. As these outside programs are potential competitors for funding, some may be hesitant to share information. This type of networking, however, can produce new funding sources for all involved. It can also help identify useful resources, agendas of common concerns for discussion with prospective funding sources, and, especially, potential collaborations for educational programs.

Even large grants, especially from government funding sources, usually are awarded to collaborations based on local partnerships. Organizations with institutional partners stand to benefit. For example, the U.S. Department of Education's Community Technology Centers program gives special consideration to collaborative proposals. Its school-based 21st Century Community Learning Centers program is built around school-community partnerships providing afterschool programs. The new Learn Anytime Anywhere program is also based on local collaborations. Education-oriented newsletters, program alerts, and Web pages provide information about local initiatives as well.

Typically, funds for adult education also require community collaborations. Community development, welfare, job training, empowerment zone, and other large-scale programs all entail

some level of community partnership. The state department of education and local school system, nearby individual schools, community colleges, and universities are all potential partners. Because of the potential for generating new sources of funding, building a collaborative approach into the development strategy makes good fundraising sense.

Effective fundraising from corporations, even large national companies, can be a part of the local effort, too. Many companies fund programs only in localities where they have significant activity. Neighborhood Networks centers should distinguish between corporate foundations, which have formal application procedures including deadlines and required proposal formats, and general corporate giving, which typically involves smaller grants and is relatively flexible and informal. Every community has local businesses, banks, realtors and developers, newspapers, telecommunications companies, and community organizations that are prospective supporters of center programs. One way to find such prospects is to join the local Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, or neighborhood business associations. This type of networking can provide valuable information about prospects, particularly within organizations that engage in informal support decisions. It may even result in cash and in-kind support.

There are now more than 400 community foundations serving localities throughout the country. Generally, these are nonprofit organizations (technically, they are public charities) that support community interests and programs by channeling and managing donations from multiple donors, including family foundations, individual donors, and other funding sources.

Regional and National Research

Regional and national information resources can be useful to Neighborhood Networks centers seeking support for their educational programs. There is at least one regional association of grantmakers (RAG) serving almost every state. (For a list, see *www.givingforum.org/ralocator. html* or table 1 in the resources section.) RAGs provide technical assistance to groups of donors.

For example, they present workshops on charitable regulations, public issues and policies, the local nonprofit world, and the grantmaking process.

In carrying out this work, RAGs are excellent sources of information about regional funding sources. Many of them maintain libraries of locally relevant philanthropic information and provide server space for local foundation Web sites. They also hold functions for nonprofits to meet potential donors. Some offer nonprofit organizations fee-based partnership status, including access to searchable electronic databases of funding sources in their area.

Becoming familiar with the activities and resources of nearby RAGs is important. They provide useful information for prospect research and help shape the funding process and expectations of the funding sources they serve. For example, more than a dozen RAGs have developed common proposal formats for optional use by funding sources in their areas. An example of a common proposal format is provided on the Washington RAG Web site *(www.washingtongrantmakers.org)*. Neighborhood Networks centers seeking support from these funding sources must package their materials in the common format, as well as in formats preferred by individual funding sources. Some RAGs are experimenting with a common reporting format, which, if adopted, will affect the ways grantees must collect and report their program data. Many RAGs work with donors to sharpen their awareness and use of program evaluation, especially outcome-based assessment. This often introduces new or different recordkeeping requirements and activities for grantees.

The resources section of this guide lists numerous print and online resources for gathering information on prospective funding sources. A public library reference department will have a variety of useful print resources for prospect research, including directories of funding sources identified by organization and grant categories. A public or college library may provide free access to The Foundation Center's core collection of directories and indexes (see table 2

in the resources section) as well as guides to corporate and government sources for funding educational programs. For a fee, Neighborhood Networks centers can search several Web-based funding sources' databases or purchase CD–ROMs or software with searchable funding sources' databases.

Thorough prospect research should also include reviewing a prospective funding source's Web site for detailed information on its interests, programs, and previous grants. In addition, Neighborhood Networks centers can review grant activities through IRS Form 990 for non-profit funding sources (such as foundations) that do not yet have Web sites. The resources section of this guide identifies several independent sites that provide access to this information.

Other Sources of Support

Individual Donors

Raising funds from individual supporters is another way in which Neighborhood Networks centers can finance their educational program. This could involve a relatively simple door-to-door outreach activity on the property or a more complicated and large-scale campaign. Note that campaigns involving premiums or memberships require careful recordkeeping for tax purposes. In some settings, however, they may promise good returns. For example, Neighborhood Networks centers may keep track of and appeal to program alumni for donations to support educational activities. Such fundraising is governed by state charitable solicitation regulations in the state where the fundraising occurs, so consulting the state attorney general's office before proceeding is recommended.

Tapping Corporate Employees

Neighborhood Networks centers may be able to work with a corporate partner to seek donations from its employees. Centers may also be able to join a federated giving program. Acceptance by programs such as the United Way requires screening for sustainability, some recordkeeping, and/or some participation in the general fundraising activity. Some United Way programs support only larger or well-established community organizations. In some cases,

however, joining such a federated program may be feasible for a Neighborhood Networks center.

Web-Based Fundraising

Neighborhood Networks centers may choose to explore the possibility of Web-based fundraising to round out their development strategies. A center could start with a link to a donation page on its Web site. Web-based fundraising is becoming more common and can only serve to improve a center's results.

There are many unresolved questions about legal regulation of Internet-based fundraising because it is inherently interstate. In planning such activities, Neighborhood Networks centers should seek appropriate legal advice and consult the state attorney general's office prior to proceeding. For more information about this growing channel for fundraising, centers can monitor online journals and nonprofit assistance centers (see resources section).

The result of all these fundraising tactics should be a high-priority prospect list and a strong development strategy. The strategy will identify funding priorities and financial goals with matching (and diverse) funder targets and partners, schedule, and tasks. Because there is always a need for additional support, program planning and assessment and donor research require the Neighborhood Networks center's ongoing attention.

Applying Successful Fundraising Strategies

Fundraising is a relationship that needs nurturing. It involves an exchange of benefits. While the grantee receives funds, the funder pursues its own goals by providing support. The overall process of funding research and securing support becomes easier as centers develop relationships with funding sources. After research has identified the best prospects for support, the center's development team then must cultivate relationships with prospective funding sources and develop specific requests for funding the center's educational programs.

Building Relationships With Funding Sources

Center staff, development team members, and property officials should take every opportunity to meet potential funding sources and showcase the center's educational programs. The excellent work being done by Neighborhood Networks centers, as well as the unique challenges they overcome, may not be well known among the community. Participating in community roundtables and other events, offering invitations to center events or board membership, and soliciting favorable newspaper articles are just a few ways to introduce the Neighborhood Networks center to prospective funding sources.

Centers must build relationships rather than issue one-time requests. Find ways to work with the potential donor. Encourage prospective funding sources to visit the program and become a partner with the Neighborhood Networks center. Funding sources can be helpful in different ways. Some may wish to undertake long-term support of the center, others may want to support a specific activity or work with a particular group or issue, such as adult literacy, and others will be interested in volunteering or mentoring or will offer other in-kind assistance. Simply put, the more a fundraiser puts into the relationship, the more the center will benefit.

Prepare Effective Proposals

No matter how formal or informal the grantmaking process, it eventually comes down to asking someone to give money. Every proposal must explain why a funding source should support the center. The key is to convince funding sources that the proposal and programs will help them achieve their objectives. The resource section of this guide identifies several books, periodicals, and online guides to writing proposals. The Support Center's *Winning Grants Step by Step* is especially useful for novice proposal writers or those seeking a more systematic approach to preparing their proposals. It contains worksheets, exercises, and checklists to guide the process. The rules in this section reinforce its overall approach.

Funding sources structure the proposal process in varying ways. Some funding sources make decisions based on a two- or three-page letter. Others, especially large foundations and government agencies, require more formal, structured proposals. A preproposal letter of inquiry or intent may need to precede a complete proposal. Some funding sources respond well to personal contact beyond the written proposal, whereas others consider this approach inappropriate or burdensome. Some may accept only proposals submitted in response to a public request for proposal (RFP) or solicited proposals. Sorting out these details is an important part of the research process.

The difference between inquiry letters, proposal letters, and full proposals and applications is their length, detail, and supporting information. An effective brief inquiry letter may provide an outline for writing a 20-page proposal; a well-prepared 50-page proposal package can and should be boiled down to a clear 1-page summary. As a whole, each package should describe the center's and residents' accomplishments and expectations while inviting the funding source to collaborate in growing and expanding a successful educational program.

Regardless of length, effective proposals share certain characteristics. They must be clear about the center's goals, programs, and management capability; the need for and nature of the program activity to be supported; the specific uses to which the requested funds will be put; and the outcomes expected from the requested funding and program activity.

The following rules provide a valuable checklist for successfully securing grants.

Rule 1: Follow the directions

A funding source usually sets the program categories, priorities, limits, schedules, proposal formats, and procedures it wants to use in its grantmaking. Be sure to respect those conditions and show how the center's strategy matches the funding source's priorities.

Take a request for an evaluation plan seriously. Funding sources want some assurance their funds will be well spent and their support well served. Increasingly, grantseekers are asked to identify measurable outcomes that demonstrate the impact of their proposed activity. These measures show whether a center has achieved its program goals. Be realistic, clear, and specific.

Read the fine print. In some grant competitions, especially for government agency awards, failure to follow the technical rules will cause rejection without further review. For example, proposal reviewers sometimes will consider no more than the stipulated length. There is no point in Neighborhood Networks centers investing time and effort to develop a strategy and prepare a proposal only to have it rejected on such grounds.

If the funding source's guidelines permit, seek an informal preliminary reaction to your proposed activity through an inquiry letter or personal conversation with the funding source's staff. If the funding source invites personal contact, take advantage of it. The more funding sources know about a program, and the more feedback it provides, the better.

Rule 2: Stay true to your program

Proposal writers should phrase requests to highlight the match between their proposal and the prospective funding source's goals or guidelines. The proposal should track and "write to" the award criteria, especially where reviewers will assign points to specific required, optional, or preferential program elements (such as in a HUD Drug Elimination Grant application). It is a bad idea to distort the center's program or mislead prospective donors about what the center can actually accomplish. If the match is not good or the proposal is not plausible, look for another funding source.

Rule 3: Ask for the right amount of money

Be realistic and specific so funding sources can see how their money will be spent. Do not pad the budget; be thorough in preparing it. Most importantly, do not underestimate the costs. Sometimes basic operating expenses

are overlooked when preparing budgets for specific projects. Be consistent with funder guidelines to cover all appropriate costs. Budgets and budget narratives should show clearly the cash and in-kind contributions of property owners and other supporters. Most funding sources want to know about other program supporters. Remember that funders who like a particular program or idea will almost always negotiate final budget details for a successful proposal.

Rule 4: Make it easy for the proposal reviewers to say "yes"

A proposal should enable the reviewer to quickly glean all the required information. It should be easy to read.

For example, use white space (space between paragraphs), appropriate charts or tables, standard budget formats, and readable photocopies. Remember that the reviewers probably will have little to no information about the housing development or the center's educational programs except for what is noted in the proposal.

Make it clear what success will look like. Highlight important details, help the reviewers understand how your efforts will positively affect your shared goals, and invite funding sources to visit your center or talk with staff and residents as part of the review process. This provides the opportunity to showcase the human impact of the center's educational programs.

Rule 5: Follow up on the proposal, whatever the outcome

If the proposal is not funded, try to obtain copies of reviewers' comments and other responses to learn what might be more effective in the next proposal. If the proposal is funded, be sure to follow up with a formal acknowledgment of all gifts. This will also provide donors with the documentation needed for their tax and other reporting purposes. Even if there is no formal requirement for documentation, a center can use an informal report to strengthen the relationship with the funder. Consider appropriate ways to recognize the funding resource's contribution (e.g., a press release on the Neighborhood

Networks center Web site, in a newsletter, or to the media).

Fundraising Never Ends

Planning, persistence, and diverse funding arrangements are important for sustaining a Neighborhood Networks center's educational programs. All of this effort may have produced a great proposal, but sometimes funding sources simply are not ready to pursue a project. So, adapt it and submit it elsewhere. Even as new funds are put to work, fundraising activities will continue.

The process will be easier if the center:

- Develops and regularly monitors the most relevant information resources on funding for education and training (e.g., newsletters, alerts, and Web sites) to learn what is being funded and by whom.

- Regularly updates funding sources and donor files.

- Develops a fundraising calendar and adheres to it.

- Keeps a file of information related to the center's educational programs (e.g., curriculum samples, learners' work, and awards) for use in future proposals.

- Regularly updates the file of standard proposal attachments (e.g., resumes, property information, demographic data, and newspaper clippings).

- Develops a specific wish list for in-kind and cash donations so a prospect understands what $100 or $1,000 will buy.

Resources for Funding Educational Programs at Neighborhood Networks Centers

Educational activities are at the heart of all Neighborhood Networks center programs. Sustaining them is a challenge for every center and property. The following resources can help attract outside support and provide good teaching and learning opportunities for residents and the community.

A flood of information can quickly overwhelm novice fundraisers. This section annotates a variety of print, electronic, and organizational resources to help prepare a successful development strategy and fundraising campaign for educational programs.

Organizations

The Foundation Center *(www.fdncenter.org)* This clearinghouse, a major source of information on grantseeking for nonprofit organizations, is located in New York City, with 5 regional centers and about 200 collaborating libraries serving every state. (Table 2 lists these libraries as of January 1999; for details on the nearest site, call (800) 424–9836.) The Foundation Center reports on funding trends and publishes directories covering private foundations, community foundations and other public charities, corporate giving, and some topical areas including community development. It also provides indexes of their grantmaking activity. Its core collection of print materials is available at no cost at the collaborating libraries, and its extensive database is also published on a CD–ROM. Some basic funding resource information is available on the Web site. The Foundation Center also provides an orientation to foundations and grantseeking, a user-friendly guide to fundraising, a short course on proposal writing, and links to foundation Web sites. Its online library includes a handy bibliography of state and local funding directories, and its staff responds to e-mail inquiries. In late 1998, The Foundation Center published the *Guide to Grantseeking on the Web,* a print version of its Web site (described in Publications). For a fee, it offers workshops nationwide on proposal writing and other topics.

The Grantsmanship Center *(www.tgci.com)* This center provides excellent information on funding trends, funding sources, and methods for obtaining grants and other monies. Its Web site includes a library of useful articles on all aspects of grantseeking and subscription information for its free magazine. For a fee, it provides training at workshops around the country

on various aspects of proposal writing and strategic planning. The Web site has maps linking to community foundations and state government home pages.

Your Public Library
A public library's reference section usually contains resources useful to the fundraiser. These often include The Foundation Center directories of funding sources and grants, the Encyclopedia of Associations, the Taft Group's Corporate Giving Directory, and other directories of foundation and corporate funding sources. Libraries also have business directories and reference materials on corporations. Public libraries frequently have directories of local and regional funding sources and lists of other nonprofit groups, and demographic data useful for proposal writing, as well as relevant periodicals and books in its general collection.

Other Organizations
Other organizations offer less direct, but still useful, information for Neighborhood Networks center fundraising. For general information about the foundation world, see the Council on Foundations *(www.cof.org)* and Independent Sector *(www.indepsec.org)*. Some resources, including intensive training, are available through the Association of Fundraising Professionals *(www.nsfre.org)*. Organizations providing technical assistance for general nonprofit management typically offer information on fundraising. Some serve particular states or regions, and others have affiliate organizations around the country. An increasing number of university nonprofit management programs, such as the Nonprofit Sector Resource Institute of New Jersey at Seton Hall University *(nsri.shu.edu/contact.html/),* provide access to research, workshops, interns, and faculty consultants.

Publications

- Blum, Laurie. *The Complete Guide to Getting a Grant* (rev. ed.) (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996) [$19.95]

Though targeted primarily to individuals seeking foundation grants, this book's chapters on

developing an effective, small-scale fundraising campaign and on working through a sponsor organization may be especially helpful for Neighborhood Networks centers. Tips on writing proposals and seeking individual donors and an annotated bibliography of print and organizational resources are included.

- Carlson, Mimi. *Winning Grants Step by Step* (San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1995) (Support Center for Nonprofit Management) [$29] *(www.supportcenter.org)*

Winning Grants Step by Step is an excellent workbook based on the Support Center's workshops for planning, developing, and preparing proposals. It contains exercises, worksheets, and examples for every step of the proposal writing process. It also includes sections on researching funding sources and evaluating proposals and contains a bibliography of print materials.

- *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, General Services Administration* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office) *(www.gsa.gov/fdac/)*

This catalog of federal programs includes statutory and regulatory references as well as contact information for administering agencies. It is available for purchase in print and electronic formats or through many libraries. It is searchable at the GSA Web site, which includes other government funding sites.

- Colvin, Gregory L. *Fiscal Sponsorship: Six Ways to Do It Right* (San Francisco, CA: Study Center Press, 1993) [$14.95] *(www.studycenter.org)*

This guide explains the concept of fiscal sponsorship (as a nonprofit organization's alternative to obtaining its own 501(c)(3) status) and provides examples of different fiscal relationships and suggestions for making them effective (e.g., a sample contract).

- *Federal Register* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office) *(www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140. html)*

This daily publication of official U.S. documents includes complete program and grant announcements. It is available in many library reference departments and is searchable on the Web.

- *Guide to Grantseeking on the Web* (New York: The Foundation Center, 1998) [$19.95] *(www.fdncenter.org)*

Your Gateway to Philanthropy on the World Wide Web is a print version of The Foundation Center's Web site. In addition to introductions to using Web browsers and connecting to the Internet, it provides Web addresses and reproduces summaries of programs of selected foundations, public charities and community foundations, corporate givers, government agencies, and nonprofit support organizations. It identifies Web-accessible databases (free and fee based), lists various Internet-based resources for grantseekers, and provides a guided tour of The Foundation Center Web site.

- Krebs, Arlene. *The Distance Learning Funding Sourcebook* (4th ed.) (Dubuque, IA: Kendall-Hunt Publishing Company, 1998) [$48] *(www.technogrants.com)*

This guide provides detailed information on programs, trends, and funding sources that support the use of telecommunications and new media for educational purposes. Though its primary focus is distance learning, it provides useful information on a variety of resources for educational technology, narratives on funding sources, lists of recent awards, tips on proposal preparation and copyright issues, and extensive references to both print and multimedia materials. Some of the information is available on the Web site.

- Mancuso, Anthony. *How to Form a Nonprofit Corporation* (4th ed.) (Berkeley, CA: Nolo Press, 1996) [$33.96] *(www.nolo.com)*

This guide explains the related processes of forming a nonprofit corporation and obtaining tax-exempt status. It includes worksheets and a diskette with sample forms. It can help centers work through the process, but it is not a complete substitute for receiving help from a lawyer and/or accountant.

- Robinson, Andy. *Grassroots Grants* (Oakland, CA: Chardon Press, 1996) [$29] *(www.chardonpress.com)*

This guide will help smaller nonprofits decide how to add grants to their fundraising strategies. It contains four sample winning proposals and appendixes with additional resources. The publisher's Web site includes three sample chapters.

- U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. *Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization* (Publication 557) (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May 1997) (download from *www.irs.gov/publications/p557/*or order through (800) TAX–FORM)

This official guide to obtaining 501(c)(3) status details the process, including eligibility of different organizations, necessary forms, and accounting and other recordkeeping requirements. The IRS has a toll-free number, (877) 829–5500, for questions on tax-exempt issues.

Other Publications

Additional useful periodicals include:

- *The Chronicle of Philanthropy (www.philanthropy.com)* is a biweekly newspaper generally covering the nonprofit world.

- *Philanthropy News Digest (www.fdncenter.org/pnd)* has a weekly e-mail update that includes the RFP Bulletin from The Foundation Center.

- *Philanthropy Journal Online (www.philanthropyjournal.org)* has an e-mail alert that discusses nonprofit fundraising issues across the country.

- *Grantsmanship Center Magazine (www.tgci.com/magazine/archives.asp)* focuses on grantseeking resources and information.

- *Nonprofit Times (www.nptimes.com)* covers a variety of management issues, including fundraising.

- *American Philanthropy Review (philanthropy-review.com)* highlights reviews of philanthropy resources.

- *Nonprofit Nuts & Bolts (www.nutsbolts.com)* is a monthly publication about practical management issues.

- *Grassroots Fundraising Journal (www.grassrootsfundraising.org)* focuses on raising money from community sources. Print versions, which may be available in a nearby library, have excerpts and archives of past issues on their Web sites.

- Commercial businesses, such as Capital Publications *(www.capitalpublications.com)* and CD Publications *(www.cdpublications.com/funding)* publish grant information through periodicals available by subscription. Typically, these weekly or monthly guides cost $250–$500 each year and provide news and grantseeking tips and tend to focus on larger grant opportunities. Capital's offerings include Foundation & Corporate Grants Alert and Education Grants Alert. Its Web site provides subscription and purchase information as well as a free primer on fundraising research, *Grantsmanship 101*. Similarly, CD Publications publishes the *Federal Assistance Monitor* and *Aid for Education* as well as topical periodicals covering housing, education, and other social and family issues. These may be available in some libraries.

Online Funding Information

Funding Exchange Network *(www.fex.org)*
This site provides links to approximately 15 progressive funding groups, usually serving particular localities (e.g., the Haymarket Peoples Fund in New England, the Fund for Southern Communities). They support grassroots social change activity.

Funding—HUD *(www.hud.gov/fundopp.html)*
This section of the HUD Web site offers an introduction to HUD funding, updates on the SuperNOFA process, and information about HUD grants, contracts, loans, and their related regulations. It also provides information on partnership opportunities and technical assistance and links to both the *Federal Register* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.*

Funding Opportunities—U.S. Department of Education (ED)
(www.ed.gov/fund/landing.jhtml)
This section of the ED Web site provides a forecast of funding opportunities, general information about ED grants, a guide to ED programs, and various related documents. It includes a primer called "What Should I Know About ED Grants?" that provides useful information on all federal grants. ED also supports EDInfo, an e-mail alert for educational programs and funding opportunities.

GrantsNet—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
(http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet)
This HHS site details grant opportunities and management in HHS programs. It also has useful links to related funding opportunities at other federal agencies, including ED and the Department of Transportation.

National Institute for Literacy (NIFL)
(www.nifl.gov)
The Grants and Funding Sources section of the NIFL Web site links to opportunities for publicly funded adult education programs and identifies resources and links for literacy programs, including access to a dozen e-mail forums related to literacy and other adult education issues.

National Network of Grantmakers (NNG)
(www.nng.org)
This association of funding sources compiles a directory of social change grantmakers available through the Chardon Press *(www.chardonpress.com)*. Its Web site provides links to its member funding sources. NNG has a common proposal format for its members.

Nonprofit Gateway
(www.firstgov.gov/Business/Nonprofit.shtml)
This site is designed to make federal government sites more accessible and provides topics of special interest to nonprofit organizations, including funding information.

Support Centers

As nonprofit organizations increase their use of telecommunications, support organizations also are going online. This list is a sample of Web sites that provide various fundraising resources, such as tip sheets, articles, and links on fundraising and related planning and management issues.

Action Without Borders *(www.idealist.org)*
This site maintains an extensive searchable directory of nonprofit organizations, consultants, jobs, and volunteer opportunities. It also publishes a free e-mail newsletter with news and pointers to resources. Its nonprofit resource section is brief and to the point.

Alliance for Nonprofit Management
(www.allianceonline.org)
A membership organization formed in 1998 by a merger of support groups for smaller nonprofits, the alliance provides electronic newsletters, online resources (including publications), and consultant lists. It is expanding to include researchers, grantmakers, and others that support nonprofit organizations. The Web site clearinghouse includes the Fundraising FAQ, which is a question-and-answer format covering key issues such as "how do we select fundraising software?"

Benton Foundation *(www.benton.org)*
In addition to resources concerning telecommunications policy issues, Benton's Web site includes the "Best Practices Toolkit," a compilation of high-quality resources for nonprofit organizations.

Community Technology Centers' Network
(www.ctcnet.org)
CTCNet supports its members' community-based technology education and access programs through various online and print resources and regional and national meetings. Its *Center*

Start-Up Manual and several useful program evaluations are available for download or purchase.

Internet Nonprofit Center
(www.nonprofits.org)
The Nonprofit Locator database of official records of tax-exempt organizations, including foundations, can be searched on this site. This is the home of the Nonprofit FAQ, a searchable repository of online exchanges about a variety of nonprofit management issues, including tax-exempt status, grantseeking, software, grants, and other fundraising.

Internet Prospector *(www.internet-prospector.org)*
This Web site contains Web-based information, analyses, tips, links, and other resources in an electronic newsletter format and in its archives. Items include an annotated list of online corporate directories, guidance on using the Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR database for prospect research, a list of specialized biographical directories, a guide to search engines for foundation searching, and an array of Internet tools for fundraisers.

Join Together Online (JTO)
(www.jointogether.org)
While focused on providing extensive information on substance abuse and violence and their prevention, this Web site includes useful guides and links on a variety of topics for community-based organizations, including funding opportunities. JTO Direct is a related free e-mail alert.

Management Assistance Program for Non-profits *(mapnp.nonprofitoffice.com/)*
This Minnesota-based site contains useful information for all nonprofit organizations. It provides a library of guidance on things from administrative skills to supervising volunteers, including sections on program evaluation, strategic planning, fundraising, and grantwriting. It also is the home of the free, self-study Nonprofit Grassroots MBA.

Neighborhood Networks
(www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/nnw/nnwindex.cfm)

The official Neighborhood Networks Web site includes a searchable resource database with entries for some foundations, government programs, and support organizations. Newsletter articles and other publications address funding issues. Guides to educational programs for youth and adults and a Resource Guide are among the resource materials that can be downloaded from the Web site.

NPO.net *(npo.net)*

Although this site is geared primarily to supporting Chicago-area nonprofits, it has useful links to national foundations, technical assistance organizations, and computer-related sites. It also includes an annotated list of fundraising software.

Philanthropy News Network (PNN)

(www.pnnonline.org)
PNN publishes the *Philanthropy Journal Online* and a related funding e-mail alert. Its Web site has useful archives and links to nonprofit resources. PNN is especially interested in technology for nonprofits and sponsors online courses and regional conferences.

Other Resources

In addition to online resources, Neighborhood Networks center fundraisers may want to join discussions in related Internet e-mail lists or newsgroups.

HUD's Neighborhood Networks Initiative offers "Online Networking" for centers on the Neighborhood Networks Web site *(www.NeighborhoodNetworks.org)*. Centers can participate in monthly online discussions with ongoing questions and answers and share information and experiences. They will also have the opportunity to access other useful information that benefits their center and can submit technical assistance requests online.

To find other e-mail lists and Usenet newsgroups, see Liszt Search at *www.liszt.com.*

To join most e-mail lists, send a message to the designated address and a return message will explain how to send messages to the list, plus how to find and use the list's message archive. You may need to send a confirmation message to complete your subscription. Most lists have a digest mode that allows you to receive one message a day that compiles the day's traffic.

One funding e-mail list that may prove useful is called GRANTS. Topics include where to find recycled computers and product donations and how to apply for grants from ED and the U.S. Department of Justice. Subscribe to it at *www.charitychannel.com.* This page, located on the Web site of the American Philanthropy Review, is home to several fundraising-related e-mail lists.

Mentors in American Philanthropy *(charitychannel.com/forums)* is a Web-based forum that provides support for new fundraisers by linking them with more experienced development professionals.

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS

*Participates in guest membership program

AL	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org* **Giving Alabama** P.O. Box 530727 Birmingham, AL 35253 Phone: (205) 328–8641 E-mail: info@alabamagiving.org Web address: *www.alabamagiving.org*
AK	**Philanthropy Northwest** **Northwest Giving Project—Seattle** 2505 Third Avenue, Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98121–4194 Phone: (206) 443–8430 Fax: (206) 441–4622 E-mail: info@philanthropynw.org Web address: *www.philanthropynw.org*
AZ	**Conference of Southwest Foundations*** 3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 260 Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 740–1787 Fax: (214) 740–1790 E-mail: ldd@c-s-f.org Web address: *www.c-s-f.org* **Arizona Grantmakers Forum*** 4340 East Indian School Road, Suite 21–468 Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone: (602) 977–2756 Fax: (602) 955–8029 E-mail: info@arizonagrantmakersforum.org Web address: *www.arizonagrantmakersforum.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

AR	**Conference of Southwest Foundations*** 3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 260 Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 740–1787 Fax: (214) 740–1790 E-mail: ldd@c-s-f.org Web address: *www.c-s-f.org* **Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org*
CA	**San Diego Grantmakers*** 4270 Executive Square, Suite 200 La Jolla, CA 92037 Phone (619) 744–2180 Fax: (619) 744–2182 E-mail: info@sdgrantmakers.org Web address: *www.sdgrantmakers.org* **Northern California Grantmakers** 116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 720 San Francisco, CA 94105 Phone: (415) 777–5761 Fax: (415) 777–1714 E-mail: ncg@ncg.org Web address: *www.ncg.org* **Southern California Grantmakers** 350 South Figueroa Street, Suite 270 Los Angeles, CA 90071–1201 Phone: (213) 680–8866 Fax: (213) 680–8730 E-mail: info@socalgrantmakers.org Web address: *www.socalgrantmakers.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

CO	**Conference of Southwest Foundations*** 3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 260 Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 740–1787 Fax: (214) 740–1790 E-mail: ldd@c-s-f.org Web address: *www.c-s-f.org* **Colorado Association of Funders** 600 South Cherry Street Denver, CO 80246 Phone: (303) 398–7404 Fax: (303) 398–7430 E-mail: gferrari@coloradofunders.org Web address: *www.coloradofunders.org*
CT	**Connecticut Council for Philanthropy*** 221 Main Street Hartford, CT 06106 Phone: (860) 525–5585 Fax: (860) 525–0436 E-mail: ccp@CTphilanthropy.org Web address: *www.ctphilanthropy.org* **Connecticut Giving Project** 221 Main Street Hartford, CT 06106 Phone: (860) 525–5585 Fax: (860) 525–0436 E-mail: ccp@ctphilanthropy.org Web address: *www.ctphilanthropy.org*
DE	**Delaware Valley Grantmakers** 230 South Broad Street, Suite 4C Philadelphia, PA 19102 Phone: (215) 790–9700 Fax: (215) 790–9704 E-mail: info@dvg.org Web address: *www.dvg.org*
DC	**Washington Regional Association of Grantmakers*** **New Ventures in Philanthropy for the National Capital Region** 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 740 Washington, DC 20036 Phone: (202) 939–3440 Fax: (202) 939–3442 E-mail: info@washingtongrantmakers.org Web address: *www.washingtongrantmakers.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

FL	**Donors Forum of South Florida** **Promotion of Philanthropy: A South Florida Initiative** 150 SE Second Avenue, Suite 700 Miami, FL 33131 Phone: (305) 371–7944 Fax: (305) 371–2080 E-mail: info@donorsforumsf.org Web address: *www.donorsforumsf.org* **Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org*
GA	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org* **Lawyers and Philanthropy** c/o Georgia Legal Services Programs, Inc. 104 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 100 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 206–5347 Fax: (404) 206–5346 E-mail: glescault@glsp.org Web address: *www.abc-georgia.org/RTF1.cfm?pagename=LAWYERS%20AND%20PHIL*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

HI	There is no Regional Association in Hawaii that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "<u>Funding Source Networks</u>" in Hawaii by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level.
ID	**Philanthropy Northwest** **Northwest Giving Project—Seattle** 2505 Third Avenue, Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98121–4194 Phone: (206) 443–8430 Fax: (206) 441–4622 E-mail: info@philanthropynw.org Web address: *www.philanthropynw.org*
IL	**Donors Forum of Chicago** **Giving Greater Chicago** 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 740 Chicago, IL 60604 Phone: (312) 578–0090 Fax: (312) 578–0103 E-mail: info@donorsforum.org Web address: *www.donorsforum.org*
IN	**Indiana Grantmakers Alliance*** **Indiana Giving Ventures** 32 East Washington Street, Suite 1100 Indianapolis, IN 46204–3529 Phone: (317) 630–5200 Fax: (317) 630–5210 E-mail: info@indianagrantmakers.org Web address: *www.indianagrantmakers.org*
IA	**Minnesota Council on Foundations** 15 South Fifth Street, Suite 600 Minneapolis, MN 55402 Phone: (612) 338–1989 Fax: (612) 337–5089 E-mail: info@mcf.org Web address: *www.mcf.org*
KS	Some services to area grantmakers are available through **Conference of Southwest Foundations.** There is no Regional Association in Kansas that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. There are no "Funding Source Networks" in Kansas by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together identified by the <u>Philanthropic Connections</u> report.

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

KY	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org*
LA	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org* **Louisiana Philanthropy Initiative** c/o Louisiana Association of Nonprofit Organizations 700 North 10th Street, Suite 250 Baton Rouge, LA 70802 Phone: (225) 343–5266 E-mail: contactus@lano.org Web address: *www.givingforum.org/about/profile_louisiana.html*
ME	**Maine Philanthropy Center*** University of Southern Maine P.O. Box 9301 Portland, ME 04104 Phone: (207) 780–5029 Fax: (207) 780–5630 E-mail: henryj@megrants.org Web address: *www.megrants.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

MD	**Association of Baltimore Area Grantmakers** **The Baltimore Giving Project** The Latrobe Building Two East Read Street, Second Floor Baltimore, MD 21202 Phone: (410) 727–1205 Fax: (410) 727–7177 E-mail: bnelson@abagmd.org Web address: *www.abagmd.org* **Washington Regional Association of Grantmakers*** (serving the DC Metro Area of Maryland) **New Ventures in Philanthropy for the National Capital Region** 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 740 Washington, DC 20036 Phone: (202) 939–3440 Fax: (202) 939–3442 E-mail: info@washingtongrantmakers.org Web address: *www.washingtongrantmakers.org*
MA	**Associated Grant Makers*** **The Giving Network** (formerly known as Giving New England) 55 Court Street, Suite 520 Boston, MA 02108 Phone: (617) 426–2606 Fax: (617) 426–2849 E-mail: agm@agmconnect.org Web address: *www.agmconnect.org* Web address: *http://209.219.39.150/about/profile_givingnewengland.html*
MI	**Council of Michigan Foundations*** **New Ventures in Philanthropy for Professional Advisors** One South Harbor Avenue, Suite 3 Grand Haven, MI 49417 Phone: (616) 842–7080 Fax: (616) 842–1760 E-mail: cmf@cmif.org Web address: *www.cmif.org* **African American Legacy Program** c/o Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan 333 West Fort Street, Suite 2010 Detroit, MI 48226–3134 Phone: (313) 961–6675 Fax: (313) 961–2886 E-mail: bgprice@cfsem.org Web address: *www.africanamericanlegacyprogram.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

MN	**Minnesota Council on Foundations** 15 South Fifth Street, Suite 600 Minneapolis, MN 55402 Phone: (612) 338–1989 Fax: (612) 337–5089 E-mail: info@mcf.org Web address: *www.mcf.org* **Building Business Investment in Community** c/o Minnesota Chamber of Commerce 400 Robert Street, North, Suite 1500 St. Paul, MN 55101 Phone: (651) 292–4650 E-mail: bbicmail@mnchamber.com
MS	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org*
MO	**Metropolitan Association for Philanthropy** **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 1415 Olive Street, Suite 100 St. Louis, MO 63103 Phone: (314) 621–6220 Fax: (314) 621–6224 E-mail: map@mapstl.org Web address: *www.mapstl.org* Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **Ozarks Philanthropy Project** c/o Ozark Foothills Development Association 3019 Fair Street Poplar Bluff, MO 63901 Phone: (573) 785–6402 E-mail: ofrpc@pbmo.net Web address: *www.cfozarks.org* c/o Community Foundation of the Ozarks 901 St. Louis Street, Suite 700 Springfield, MO 65806

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

MT	**Philanthropy Northwest** **Northwest Giving Project—Seattle** 2505 Third Avenue, Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98121–4194 Phone: (206) 443–8430 Fax: (206) 441–4622 E-mail: info@philanthropynw.org Web address: *www.philanthropynw.org*
NE	There is no Regional Association in Nebraska that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "Funding Source Networks" in Nebraska by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level. Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **Nebraska Legacy Challenge** 317 South 12th Street, Suite 200 Lincoln, NE 68508 Phone: (402) 323–7330 Fax: (402) 323–7349 E-mail: jeffyost@nebcommfound.org Web address: *www.nebcommfound.org/legacy/nlcpp.htm*
NV	There is no Regional Association in Nevada that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "Funding Source Networks" in Nevada by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level. Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **Nevada Gives** 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 207 Las Vegas, NV 89104 Phone: (702) 892–9734 E-mail: nevadagives@earthlink.net Some services to area grantmakers are available through Conference of Southwest Foundations.

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

NH	**Associated Grant Makers*** 55 Court Street, Suite 520 Boston, MA 02108 Phone: (617) 426–2606 Fax: (617) 426–2849 E-mail: agm@agmconnect.org Web address: *www.agmconnect.org* Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **Giving New Hampshire** 37 Pleasant Street Concord, NH 03301 Phone: (603) 225–6641 Fax: (603) 225–1700 E-mail: ds@nhcf.org Web address: *www.givingnh.org*
NJ	**Council of New Jersey Grantmakers*** 101 West State Street Trenton, NJ 08608 Phone: (609) 341–2022 Fax: (609) 777–1096 E-mail: brambo@cnjg.org Web address: *www.cnjg.org*
NM	**Conference of Southwest Foundations*** 3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 260 Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 740–1787 Fax: (214) 740–1790 E-mail: ldd@c-s-f.org Web address: *www.c-s-f.org* **New Mexico Association of Grantmakers*** P.O. Box 9280 Santa Fe, NM 87504 Phone: (505) 995–0933 Fax: (505) 989–4533 E-mail: info@nmag.org Web address: *www.nmag.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

NY

New York Regional Association of Grantmakers*
505 Eighth Avenue, Suite 1805
New York, NY 10018–6505
Phone: (212) 714–0699
Fax: (212) 239–2075
E-mail: info@nyrag.org
Web address: *www.nyrag.org*

Rochester Grantmakers Forum*

WILLpower
919 Winton Road, South
Rochester, NY 14618
Phone: (585) 232–2380
Fax: (585) 232–8413
E-mail: rgf@frontiernet.net
Web address: *www.grantmakers.org*

Western New York Grantmakers Association
712 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14202
Phone: (716) 845–0734
Fax: (716) 852–2861
E-mail: wnyga@aol.com

Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following:

Coalition for New Philanthropy in New York
c/o New York Regional Association of Grantmakers
505 Eighth Avenue, Suite 1805
New York, NY 10018–6505
Phone: (212) 714–0699
Fax: (212) 239–2075
E-mail: info@nyrag.org
Web address: *www.nyrag.org*

c/o Asian American Federation of New York
200 West 108th Street, #2A
New York, NY 10025
Phone: (212) 531–2187
Fax: (212) 665–4290

c/o Center for the Study of Philanthropy
The Graduate School & University Center
365 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Floor, Room 5116, CUNY
New York, NY 10016–4309
Phone: (212) 817–2010
Fax: (212) 817–1572
E-mail: csp@gc.cuny.edu

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

NY (cont.)	c/o Hispanic Federation 130 Williams Street, Ninth Floor New York, NY 10038 Phone: (212) 233–8955 Fax: (212) 233–8996 Web address: *www.hispanicfederation.org* c/o Twenty-First Century Foundation 271 West 125th Street, Suite 303 New York, NY 10027–4424 Phone: (212) 249–3612 Fax: (212) 472–0508 Web address: *www.21cf.org*
NC	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org* **The Catalyst Project** c/o Triangle Community Foundation P.O. Box 12834 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 Phone: (919) 549–9840 Fax: (919) 990–9066 E-mail: info@trianglecf.org Web address: *www.trianglecf.org/static/catalyst.shtml*
ND	**Minnesota Council on Foundations** 15 South Fifth Street, Suite 600 Minneapolis, MN 55402–1013 Phone: (612) 338–1989 Fax: (612) 337–5089 E-mail: info@mcf.org Web address: *www.mcf.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

OH	**Ohio Grantmakers Forum*** Promotion of Philanthropy Initiative 37 West Broad Street, Suite 800 Columbus, OH 43215 Phone: (614) 224–1344 Fax: (614) 224–1388 E-mail: info@ohiograntmakers.org Web address: *www.ohiograntmakers.org* Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **Appalachian Ohio New Ventures Initiative** c/o The Foundation for Appalachian Ohio 36 Public Square P.O. Box 456 Nelsonville, OH 45764 Phone: (740) 753–1111 Fax: (740) 753–3333 E-mail: info@appalachianohio.org
OK	**Conference of Southwest Foundations*** 3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 260 Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 740–1787 Fax: (214) 740–1790 E-mail: ldd@c-s-f.org Web address: *www.c-s-f.org*
OR	**Grantmakers of Oregon and Southwest Washington*** 425 NW 10th, Suite 400 Portland, OR 97209 Phone: (503) 226–6340 Fax: (503) 228–5840 E-mail: jwhite@gosw.org Web address: *www.gosw.org* **Philanthropy Northwest** **Northwest Giving Project—Seattle** 2505 Third Avenue, Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98121–4194 Phone: (206) 443–8430 Fax: (206) 441–4622 E-mail: info@philanthropynw.org Web address: *www.philanthropynw.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

PA	**Delaware Valley Grantmakers** (Greater Philadelphia) **Learning about Philanthropy** 230 South Broad Street, Suite 4C Philadelphia, PA 19102 Phone: (215) 790–9700 Fax: (215) 790–9704 E-mail: info@dvg.org Web address: *www.dvg.org* **Grantmakers of Western Pennsylvania*** 650 Smithfield Street, Suite 210 Pittsburgh, PA 15222 Phone: (412) 471–6488 Fax: (412) 232–3115 E-mail: info@gwpa.org
RI	**Grantmakers Council of Rhode Island** One Union Station Providence, RI 02903 Phone: (401) 274–4564 Fax: (401) 272–1359 E-mail: sneupauer@gc-ri.org
SC	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org* **South Carolina Gives!** c/o South Carolina Community Foundations Consortium 2349 Cat Tail Pond Road Johns Island, SC 29455

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

SD	**Minnesota Council on Foundations** 15 South Fifth Street, Suite 600 Minneapolis, MN 55402 Phone: (612) 338–1989 Fax: (612) 337–5089 E-mail: info@mcf.org Web address: *www.mcf.org*
TN	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org*
TX	**Conference of Southwest Foundations*** 3102 Maple Avenue, Suite 260 Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 740–1787 Fax: (214) 740–1790 E-mail: ldd@c-s-f.org Web address: *www.c-s-f.org*
UT	Some services to area grantmakers are available through <u>Conference of Southwest Foundations</u>. There is no Regional Association in Utah that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "<u>Funding Source Networks</u>" in Utah by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level.
VT	There is no Regional Association in Vermont that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "<u>Funding Source Networks</u>" in Vermont by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level. Some services to area grantmakers are available through Associated Grant Makers*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

VA	**Southeastern Council of Foundations*** 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 350 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 524–0911 Fax: (404) 523–5116 E-mail: info@secf.org Web address: *www.secf.org* Web address: *http://givingforum.org/aboutrags/guestprogram.html* **Washington Regional Association of Grantmakers (serving Northern Virginia)*** **New Ventures in Philanthropy for the National Capital Region** 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 740 Washington, DC 20036 Phone: (202) 939–3440 Fax: (202) 939–3442 E-mail: info@washingtongrantmakers.org Web address: *www.washingtongrantmakers.org*
WA	**Philanthropy Northwest** **Northwest Giving Project—Seattle** 2505 Third Avenue, Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98121–4194 Phone: (206) 443–8430 Fax: (206) 441–4622 E-mail: info@philanthropynw.org Web address: *www.philanthropynw.org* **Grantmakers of Oregon and Southwest Washington*** 425 NW 10th, Suite 400 Portland, OR 97209 Phone: (503) 226–6340 Fax: (503) 228–5840 E-mail: jwhite@gosw.org Web address: *www.gosw.org*
WV	There is no Regional Association in West Virginia that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "Funding Source Networks" in West Virginia by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level. Occasional convening of and assistance to area grantmakers may occur under the auspices of the following: **The Southern Philanthropy Consortium** 20 Battery Park Avenue, Suite 211 Asheville, NC 28801 Phone: (828) 285–9230 Fax: (828) 285–9231 E-mail: amc@srdi.org Web address: *www.philanthropyindex.org*

TABLE 1: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF GRANTMAKERS (continued)

*Participates in guest membership program

WI	**Donors Forum of Wisconsin** **Wisconsin Giving Project** The Colby Abbot Building 759 North Milwaukee Street, Suite 408 Milwaukee, WI 53202 Phone: (414) 270–1978 Toll free: (877) 783–6786 or (877) 78Forum Fax: (414) 270–1979 E-mail: dfugenschuh@dfwonline.org Web address: *www.dfwonline.org*
WY	There is no Regional Association in Wyoming that is a formal, full-service 501(c)(3) membership organization belonging to the Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers. However, there are other "Funding Source Networks" in Wyoming by which groups of funding sources conduct some similar activities together, usually at a less formal, unstaffed level. Some services to area grantmakers are available through Philanthropy Northwest.

Source: Compiled from Foundation Center: *http://givingforum.org/ralocator.html (2005).*

TABLE 2: COOPERATING COLLECTIONS

AL	Birmingham Public Library Huntsville Public Library University of South Alabama Auburn University at Montgomery Library
AK	Consortium Library Juneau Public Library
AZ	Flagstaff City-Coconino County Public Library Phoenix Public Library Tucson-Pima Public Library
AR	University of Arkansas–Fort Smith Central Arkansas Library System
CA	Humboldt Area Foundation (Bayside) Ventura County Community Foundation Fresno Regional Foundation Center for Nonprofit Management in Southern California (Los Angeles) Flintridge Foundation Los Angeles Public Library San Diego Foundation Peninsula Community Foundation Santa Barbara Public Library Santa Monica Public Library Sonoma County Library (Santa Rosa) Seaside Branch Library Kern County Library Shasta Regional Community Foundation's Center for Nonprofit Resources Richmond Public Library Foundation Center Office and Library Compasspoint Nonprofit Services Los Angeles Public Library Volunteer Center of Orange County Sierra Nonprofit Support Center
CO	El Pomar Nonprofit Resource Center (Colorado Springs) Denver Public Library
CT	Danbury Public Library Greenwich Public Library Hartford Public Library New Haven Free Public Library
DE	University of Delaware (Newark)
DC	Foundation Center Office and Library

TABLE 2: COOPERATING COLLECTIONS (continued)

FL	Bartow Public Library Volusia County Library Center (Daytona Beach) Nova Southeastern University, Einstein Library (Fort Lauderdale) Indian River Community College (Fort Pierce) Jacksonville Public Libraries Miami-Dade Public Library Orange County Public Library System Selby Public Library (Sarasota) State Library of Florida Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative Community Foundation of Palm Beach and Martin Counties
GA	Atlanta Field Office and Library Hall County Library System Washington Memorial Library Thomas County Public Library
HI	University of Hawaii (Honolulu)
ID	Funding Information Center Caldwell Public Library Marshall Public Library
IL	Donors Forum of Chicago Evanston Public Library Rock Island Public Library Brookens Library, University of Illinois at Springfield
IN	Evansville-Vanderburgh County Public Library Allen County Public Library (Fort Wayne) Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library Vigo County Public Library (Terre Haute)
IA	Cedar Rapids Public Library Southwestern Community College (Creston) Des Moines Public Library Sioux City Public Library
KS	Pioneer Memorial Library Dodge City Public Library Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library Kearny County Library Salina Public Library Wichita Public Library
KY	Western Kentucky University (Bowling Green) Lexington Public Library Louisville Free Public Library

TABLE 2: COOPERATING COLLECTIONS (continued)

LA	East Baton Rouge Parish Library Beauregard Parish Library (De Ridder) Ouachita Parish Public Library New Orleans Public Library Shreve Memorial Library (Shreveport)
ME	The Maine Philanthropy Center (University of Southern Maine Library, Portland)
MD	Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore)
MA	Associated Grantmakers of Massachusetts (Boston) Boston Public Library Western Massachusetts Funding Resource Center (Springfield) Worcester Public Library
MI	Alpena County Library University of Michigan–Ann Arbor Willard Public Library (Battle Creek) Henry Ford Centennial Library (Dearborn) Purdy/Kresge Library Michigan State University Libraries (East Lansing) Farmington Community Library (Farmington Hills) Frances Wilson Thompson Library Grand Rapids Public Library Michigan Technological University (Houghton) West Shore Community College Library Traverse Area District Library
MN	Brainerd Public Library Duluth Public Library Southwest State University (Marshall) Minneapolis Public Library Rochester Public Library St. Paul Public Library
MS	Library of Hattiesburg, Petal and Forrest County Jackson/Hinds Library System
MO	Council on Philanthropy, University of Missouri Kansas City Public Library Clearinghouse for Midcontinent Foundations (Kansas City) St. Louis Public Library Springfield-Greene County Library

TABLE 2: COOPERATING COLLECTIONS (continued)

MT	Fallon County Library Montana State University–Billings Library Bozeman Public Library Montana State Library (Helena) Lincoln County Public Libraries University of Montana (Missoula)
NE	University of Nebraska–Lincoln (Omaha) Omaha Public Library
NV	Great Basin College Library Clark County Library (Las Vegas) Washoe County Library (Reno)
NH	Concord Public Library Herbert H. Lamson Library
NJ	College of Morris, Learning Resources Center (Randolph) Cumberland County Library (Bridgeton) Free Public Library of Elizabeth Newark Enterprise, Community Resource Development Center New Jersey State Library (Trenton)
NM	Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library System New Mexico State Library (Santa Fe)
NY	New York State Library (Albany) Brooklyn Public Library Buffalo and Erie County Public Library Southeast Steuben County Library Huntington Public Library Queens Borough Public Library (Jamaica) Levittown Public Library Foundation Center Office and Library Adriance Memorial Library (Poughkeepsie) The Riverhead Free Library Rochester Public Library Onondaga County Public Library (Syracuse) Utica Public Library White Plains Public Library Yonkers Public Library
NC	Community Foundation of Western North Carolina (Asheville) The Duke Endowment (Charlotte) Durham County Public Library State Library of North Carolina (Raleigh) New Hanover County Public Library Forsyth County Public Library (Winston-Salem)

TABLE 2: COOPERATING COLLECTIONS (continued)

ND	Bismarck Public Library Fargo Public Library Minot Public Library
OH	Stark County District Library (Canton) Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County Foundation Center Office and Library Columbus Metropolitan Library Dayton Metro Library Mansfield/Richland County Public Library Portsmouth Public Library Toledo-Lucas County Public Library Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning Counties
OK	Oklahoma City University Tulsa City-County Library
OR	Oregon Institute of Technology (Klamath Falls) Pacific Non-Profit Network (Medford) Multnomah County Library (Portland) Oregon State Library (Salem)
PA	Northampton Community College (Bethlehem) Erie County Library Hazelton Area Public Library Dauphin County Library System (Harrisburg) Lancaster County Public Library (Lancaster) Free Library of Philadelphia Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Pocono Northeast Development Fund (Pittston) Reading Public Library James V. Brown Public Library Martin Library (York)
PR	Universidad del Sagrado Corazon (Santurce)
RI	Providence Public Library
SC	Anderson County Library Charleston County Library South Carolina State Library (Columbia) Greenville County Library System
SD	South Dakota State Library (Pierre) Dakota State University (Sioux Falls) Black Hills State University

TABLE 2: COOPERATING COLLECTIONS (continued)

TN	United Way of Greater Chattanooga Knox County Public Library (Knoxville) Memphis and Shelby County Public Library Nashville Public Library
TX	Amarillo Area Foundation Hogg Foundation for Mental Health (Austin) Beaumont Public Library Corpus Christi Public Library Dallas Public Library Southwest Border Nonprofit Resource Institute (Edinburg) University of Texas at El Paso Funding Information Center of Fort Worth Houston Public Library Laredo Public Library Longview Public Library Lubbock Area Foundation, Inc. Nonprofit Resource Center of Texas (San Antonio) Waco-McLennan Public Library Nonprofit Management Center of Wichita Falls
UT	Grand County Public Library Salt Lake City Public Library
VT	Ilsley Public Library Vermont Department of Libraries (Montpelier)
VA	Washington County Public Library Hampton Public Library Richmond Public Library Roanoke City Public Library System
WA	Mid-Columbia Library (Kennewick) King County Library System Seattle Public Library Spokane Public Library Tacoma Library Wenatchee Valley College
WV	Kanawha County Public Library (Charleston) Shepherd University
WI	University of Wisconsin–Madison Marquette University Memorial Library (Milwaukee) University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point
WY	Laramie County Community College Campbell County Public Library (Gillette) Teton County Library (Jackson) Sheridan County Fullmer Public Library

Source: compiled from Foundation Center: www.fdncenter.org/collections (2005)

Neighborhood Networks Information

For more information about Neighborhood Networks, visit the Neighborhood Networks Web site at *www.NeighborhoodNetworks.org* or contact the Neighborhood Networks Information Center toll-free at (888) 312–2743, or TTY at (800) 483–2209. The Web site contains valuable information for centers, including:

HUD NN Coordinators
Neighborhood Networks Coordinators listing.

Center Database
Information about operational centers and those in planning. Neighborhood Networks centers across the U.S. listed geographically by state.

Property Database
Information about Neighborhood Networks properties listed geographically by state.

Resources Database
Information about funding, technical assistance, publications, and Web site resources.

News Database
Articles, press releases, success stories, and grand openings relevant to Neighborhood Networks.

List of Conferences
Calendar of conferences and training events.

List of Resident Associations
List of Neighborhood Networks properties with active resident associations.

Neighborhood Networks Consortia
List of Neighborhood Networks consortia.

Senior Properties
List of senior properties with operational Neighborhood Networks centers.

Online Networking
Talk with Neighborhood Networks staff and stakeholders via online networking.

Publications

- **Fact sheets.** Fact sheets are one-page summaries of various topics relevant to the operations of Neighborhood Networks centers. Fact sheets that are currently available include an overview of the Initiative, health information, childcare, transportation, seniors, and community improvements at Neighborhood Networks centers.

- *Network News* (current and past issues). A semiannual newsletter that highlights national achievements for a wide audience, including partners and the public.

- *NNewsline* (current and past issues). A semiannual newsletter that highlights topics of interest to Neighborhood Networks centers and Coordinators.

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